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VOLUME XLVII. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1887—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IT LEFT HUNDREDS DEAD.

AN EARTHQUAKE HORROR ON THE GULF OF GENOA.

Many Italian Cities Devastated and an Untold Number of Lives Lost—Also Numerous Shocks—A Second Shock Felt at Several Points—Terror-Stricken People Driven from Their Homes—Scenes of Suffering—The Path of the Calamity.

ROME, Feb. 25.—An earthquake this morning devastated the whole of the Italian Riviera. At Pisa, on the Gulf of Genoa and on the Tuscan Riviera, several houses fell, and many persons were killed.

One were killed and thirty injured at Oneglia, also on the Gulf of Genoa.

At Diano Marina, near Oneglia, scores of people were killed and hundreds injured. Only one-third of the town was destroyed.

At Cervo, near Diano Marina, 60 persons were killed by being buried in the ruins of falling buildings. Railway traffic is suspended at several points.

The prisoners in the Government jail at Finalborgo, assisted by the earthquake, attempted to escape, but were overcome by the guards.

A second and severer shock of earthquake occurred in Genoa, Pavia, Loreo, Cuneo, Girgenti, Porto Maurizio, Oneglia, and Bari. At Savona eight persons were killed and fifteen others injured. In Genoa damage was done to property.

Two shocks of earthquake were felt at Nice at 6 o'clock this morning. Houses rocked, walls cracked, and in some cases fall immediately were thrown to the ground. The people rushed from their houses and hid upon their knees in the streets, praying for deliverance from sudden death. Visitors in the city have become thoroughly frightened and are leaving the place. Many persons were injured by falling debris. Such alarm at his last there be a recurrence of the shocks. The Prince of Wales, who was to Nice a few days ago witnessing the festivities which precede the Lenten season, had taken his departure and was safe at Cannes. Shocks were also felt at Monte Carlo and Mentone, at which places they were so severe that some were disturbed from the cliffs and precipitated into the sea. The disturbance extended as far as Genoa.

Two violent shocks were felt at Venice at 6 o'clock. The first shock was of fifteen seconds duration and the second of twenty seconds. The movement was from west to east. At Genoa three shocks were felt at the same hour. The first shock, which was very violent, lasted for a minute. The second and third shocks were not so heavy as the first. Many persons at once place rushed to the streets for safety. Nobody was injured. At Avignon three shocks were experienced at seven minutes past 6 o'clock. The first shock was very severe and awakened everybody in the place. Several shocks were felt at Genoa at 6 o'clock.

A dispatch from Pisa, dated noon today, says that many casualties have occurred in the earthquake there. The railway station is besieged with citizens who are anxious to leave at the first chance that offers. The houses next to St. Stevens street and next to St. Philippe street—and the Riazza Dante—were destroyed by the earthquake. Three persons are buried in the ruins of these buildings.

There was also a slight shock at Marseilles this morning. The walls of a number of houses in that city were cracked. Shocks were also felt at Leghorn and Milan and several places in the Province of Genoa, Italy.

At the time of the earthquake this morning the Riviera was crowded with English and American tourists and patrons of the casino. When the first shock occurred the streets of Nice were fairly thronged with persons in ball-dress costume returning to their homes from the last carnival ball of the winter season. To these the earthquake came with peculiar terror.

The shocks were felt with great severity at Savona, near Genoa, and a number of houses were wrecked and eleven persons killed at that place.

The Prince of Wales being at Cannes, the Queen became exceedingly anxious concerning him when the interval of the earthquake disturbance at once telegraphed him. The Prince immediately telegraphed a reassuring reply saying that he was well and unharmed. The Government, in consideration of the popular concern about the safety of the Prince, has requested him by telegraph to return to England as soon as he can conveniently, "to allay anxiety."

Several slight shocks were felt in Rome this morning, but there was no damage done.

At Leghorn the earthquake had a strong undulatory movement, accompanied by terrific explosions of rumbling. It lasted eleven seconds. At Genoa, Turin and Milan the effects were similar. At Leghorn it lasted one minute, causing the greatest excitement. As far as ascertained no damage was caused there.

Although the earthquake was much less severe in France than in Italy, the panic at Nice was excessive. People, dismayed by shocks, disregarded all other considerations in their anxiety to escape from everything in the darkest colors. Merchants' safes were charged for all appearances. There is a crush of vehicles at the city who seeks to leave, having a number of the shocks caught. Nobody likes to stay in houses. Tourists, carriages, hotel omnibus, and all other available conveyances are seized at high prices. The streets are filled with people carrying bedding. Visitors deserted the hotels, sitting in groups of chairs in the streets.

The roof of St. Augustine's Church at Nice fell.

At Nice the shock was very violent. The Prince Peter and many leaders were arrested. Amongst the numerous arrest was at the Hotel Prince Theodore to witness the gala performance. There was the greatest alarm when the shock came.

At Turin the shocks suffered severely in the neighborhood of Bardgera many houses fell, killing the inmates.

There are rumors of enormous damage to the mountains caused by avalanches set in motion by the shocks. Seven houses were thrown down at Oneglia. The Avignon News, run by Freemasons, suddenly overthrown, but were not hurt.

The shocks affect a wide area. The first shock occurred at 6:45, the last at 10. Up to the present time the accounts are vague and conflicting, but there seems to have been damage in many towns. The earthquake was felt throughout Liguria and Piedmont. Many old houses and some towns nearly fell. People everywhere are preparing to spend the night in the open air.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—Some of the earthquake was at San Sebastian. Wires centered at once the greatest excitement. Anxiety over the fate of friends in general. The telegraph offices were also crowded. Slight shocks were felt at Vienna, Ferrara, Valencia, Grenoble, and Lyons.

The gendarmerie barracks at Cologna collapsed and several persons were killed and many injured. [Indexes to suspected almost everywhere.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—Some papers have call attention to the fact that several days ago was published a statement that the secular eclipse of the sun, visible in the southern hemisphere, would be accompanied by an extraordinary seismic phenomena owing to the accordant influence of the sun and moon on the earth.

Two sharp shocks were felt at Cannes. It is reported that many persons were killed. At Grenoble of the convent of the Bon Secours at Pau fell from sight.

Recovering the Dead.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—[Copyright, 1887, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The following telegram from Turin has just been received by the Figaro: "Very severe loss of life occurred in Savona. In the San Vincent eight dead bodies have been dragged from a house. At Alassa and Pons Rivers, also, many were killed and wounded. Several shocks were felt at 1:30 and 4 in the afternoon. Troops have been sent from here to Alassa and Genoa. On the coast the greatest consternation prevails, and people are taking railroad stations to move. The severest earthquake in Turin panic-stricken people to calm the population."

THE FACE OF GOD.

Frightened Residents Leaving the City as Fast as Possible—The Panic.

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(Continued on the 2d page.)

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.

THE CLEVELAND-BUTLER DISPUTE AGAIN WITH MR. LOWELL.

The Latter Said He Was Given a Choice of Duties or Liberties—A Commissioner Says that the Subject Suggested Was Futile and Putting Him—Expression of Opinion from Many Who Went to Hear a Patriotic Oration and Were Disappointed.

The first intimation of the change of subject at the Lowell lecture Tuesday was an excuse in these words from Mr. Lowell himself:

When I consented to lecture to-night here tonight and indeed for such a short time ago, I had in mind a subject that I hoped would be of interest to you. It was an interesting subject, and one of the most important that could engage the attention of a free people. But I have since been informed that I must appear on a good deal to entertain a company of strangers, after having listened to politics, which I came to hear. I was told I must not speak on politics, and that I must confine myself to literature. I was also speaking to the Lake people, and as the representative of a free people, I was not to speak on the great topic of the day. I had some hours in my room deploring that I was not allowed to speak on politics, and I was

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

WILL BE NO INTERFERENCE IN THE RIVERS TODAY.

Senate Refuses to Concur—The Senate Willing to Create a Department of Agriculture—Delaying the Public Roads for Navigation—The Hard Luck of the Chicago Man Who Introduced a Government Road—Mr. Hanna's Message—Capital Gossip.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 23.—(Special.)—The House votes on the Dependent Pension veto tomorrow. The sentiment who have had most to do with the fight say they do not know what the outcome will be, and they have no figures to give. The chances will seem to be slightly in favor of upholding the President. All depends on the course taken by Northern Democrats. The Republican members of the Invalid Pensions Committee claim to have that there will be no favorable votes on their side. On the Democratic side the word has been left to Chairman Sulzer, who claims to have nothing about how the vote will stand. The Southern Democrats are solid for the veto, but the Northern wing is split up, and the failure to secure the split means the overthrow. It is known that Sulzer will stand with his colleagues. Sulzer, all the Indiana Democrats complain that the President's veto has endangered their State in 1906, and if the veto is not overridden by the Democratic House they think the prospect will be hopeless. Several have no views to himself, but the talk is that he has not changed his mind since he voted in favor of the bill. Marvin, it is claimed, has made a speech upholding the veto, but most of his fellow-Democrats refuse to believe this. He was forecast to vote for the bill for political reasons, and they think the situation has not been changed. They are more hard to the point since the conference of the House over that will be spoken to have the veto overridden. The action will probably be limited to four votes, and possibly to two. Should the veto be sustained, Speaker Cannon will be accompanied by Chairman Payne of Ways and Means Committee, and a number of Republican members, and the action will be announced to the House

ANOTHER ROW IN INDIANA

THE SUPREME COURT DECIDES THAT IT HAS NO JURISDICTION.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST

THE MAROONS' FRANCHISE

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
MISS GENEVIEVE WARD
AND
MR. W. H. VERNON.
"THE QUEEN'S FAVORITE"
McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Mme. ADELINA PATTI
CROSBY OPERA-HOUSE.
MR. GEO. C. MILN.
CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT.
AN EVENT
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 27TH, 1865.
CROSBY OPERA-HOUSE.
PROCLAMATION.
LEON & COSHMAN,
ON THE STAGE.
HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Evans & Hoey, in a Parlor Match.
CRITERION THEATRE.
LOLA MONTEZ'S
WINDSOR THEATRE.
WHITE SLAVE.
HOOLEY'S MINSTREL OF SONG.
The Minute Men.
McVICKER'S THEATRE.
ON THE BIG SEARCH.
CRITERION THEATRE.
DR. LOMMEN'S READINGS.
Battle of Shiloh.
BATTLE OF
GETTYSBURG!

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PUBLISHED [illegible]

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1898.

Mr. Lyon seldom yet determined to retire.

New York telegraph messenger boys [illegible] yesterday.

Nine Seven spinners have refused an advance of wages.

Nebraska Republican stock [illegible] for the year.

The Northwestern has declared a dividend of 3½ per cent on preferred stock.

Queen Wesley the President has approved fifty-seven private pensions acts and vetoed [illegible].

Signal, a French journalist sentenced to [illegible] eight years' imprisonment [illegible].

The Illinois Senate has confirmed the appointment of Dr. John Garrett as State [illegible].

The Senate yesterday passed the Pension bill of Thomas K. Skinner over the President's veto.

The indications are that the Riverside Harbor bill will go through the House about as amended by the Senate.

Senator Sherman's bill creating the law to register in criminal jurisprudence was passed in the Illinois Senate yesterday.

Representative Boutell will receive today the appointment of Deputy Sheriffs, outside the county.

The bill prohibiting the employment of Pinkertons [illegible] has been reported, with a recommendation for the indefinite postponement.

The heavy artillery [illegible] was taken yesterday in the West Virginia Legislature without reaching to the election of a United States Senator.

The Indiana Supreme Court has refused an injunction to the South Suburban road to prevent that the through [illegible] electric [illegible].

The Iron Manufacturing Company has sold to John H. Kinzie, for $5,000, the [illegible] on La Salle avenue, northeast corner of Chicago avenue, [illegible].

The Senate yesterday refused by a vote of 27 to 31 to set aside the French Panhandle bill and take up the House joint resolution for the investigation of the Fonda railroads.

A very large number of petitions from Grand Army posts asking for the passage of the Dependent Pension bill over the President's veto were presented to the Senate yesterday.

The House passed yesterday, with but one dissenting vote, the Senate Fisheries Extension bill as amended by the adoption of the substitute reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Tyler newspapers are happy over the result of the election in Albert Lawrence, which is interpreted to mean that Democracy is not able to retain the hearts of the people of the general province.

Senator Brown and Representative Babcock are preparing a radical arbitration bill, which provides that employés may compel employers to submit to arbitration, and has other sweeping provisions.

A joint resolution was presented in the Illinois Senate yesterday providing for the appointment of a committee of eight to take steps to test the validity of the constitutional amendment adopted Nov. 8, 1898.

Gov. Tanner has approved the bill appropriating $6,000 for repairs and leasing the Illinois & Michigan Canal to navigation companies, and also the measure appropriating $25,000 for the centenary exercises of the State Government next July 4, 1900.

The whole of the Italian Ministry was dismissed yesterday by the reform decree of earthquake. The fourteen are reported Gran Sarrea, where eleven lives were lost; Rieti, nine persons, others there were fifteen victims; Cheglio, about sixteen persons [illegible] and Rieva, where six were killed and thirty injured; Pian-Marsio, a few miles distant from Cheglio, where the fatalities were scattered by the score; and at many other points. The shock extended into France, and at Nice there was a great panic.

It is claimed by people in the trade that the whole of the 10,000 baskets of oranges the Sunday now in one of the warehouses in this city is off grade and ought to be dumped and register for delivery on new [illegible]. About thirty carloads have been ordered for shipment within the last few days, and the Committee on Appeals from Grade Inspection acted to reverse the judgment of the inspectors. It is understood that the fault lies with the inspection of the last few days several months ago, and that a fuss will [illegible] to justify during the year to the trade to the contrary. Probably a [illegible] will be settled in the end eighth.

The local market was slowly without change in quotations. Sterling bills were a [illegible] lower. Investment securities were dull. The New York stock market was inactive and strong. On the Chicago produce markets the receipts were very small, but [illegible] to the latter part of the day, with [illegible] buying of wheat. Provisions [illegible] higher, with active trading in [illegible] lard, but went off in the afternoon. Corn [illegible] with Monday's [illegible] ½ cent higher, [illegible] ½ cent lower, [illegible] ½ cent lower, wheat ½ cent higher, corn and oats unchanged, rye ½ cent higher, barley steady, and [illegible].

The Senate yesterday passed the bill to create the Department of Agriculture and Labor. The several amendments reported from committee to the House all were agreed to, including one transferring the weather service of the Signal Service Bureau from the War Department to the new Department.

THE GREEK ELECTION.

The Greek elections are now substantially over and have resulted in a triumph for Rhoumis and the imperial party as regards the Zaimis bill to increase the contingent for the army by 40,000 men. The second elections yet to occur in some localities where no candidate received a majority of all the votes cast will not materially alter the result. It is not too early, therefore, to consider some of the general questions which may be considered as settled by the elections.

1. It may be assumed from the general tenor of the party press of Germany that the result of the elections has caused the Vaticinal to pass over, for a time at least, and that the French will not attack Germany, even the elections have shown how united the people are for supreme resistance. The increase of the army has been voted for seven years, and it will go on with the assurance of a large majority of the people. On the other hand, Rhoumis has pledged the money not to attack France. Germany will not parry upon the defensive, and so long as this is not assailed there will be no war.

2. The Socialistic vote has largely increased except in Berlin, Breslau, Frankfort, and one or two other cities. In 93 districts the Socialists have elected but six members (and the second elections will certainly there result), as against fifteen members in the last Parliament. Even in Berlin they are on much in minority of the whole as Baron Stumm's conservative party in New York City. In the rural districts of Germany they have gained no recruits. On the other hand, the returns show a falling off among whom voted in the large cities. The disclosure of Carl Marx make an impression on the German masses. They are not willing to give up their lands to the shareholders, who would run the so-called Socialistic "State," or to convert themselves into State property, to turn over the product of their labor to the State magazines to be parceled out like rations, or to surrender their personal liberty and rights to the arbitrary will [illegible] of government. Socialism appeals only to a class of men to cities who are without thrift, personal independence, or ambition, and have no income beyond that of mere animal existence. All else that they want is plenty of starting alcohol, and when [illegible] with the excitement of work. They have no other ambition than to spend their time earning, drinking, betting, and "agitating," and have the "State" take care of them. This is not the life that the industrious Germans want, and it would not be as popular in the cities had the Socialistic doctrines been contained logically and discussed critically instead of being dealt with by the band of rapscallions here at certain and called to at others by the Government for the sake of votes.

3. The majority of the Catholic party, which comprises at least one-third of the Reichstag in its entire strength, has rallied to support Rhoumis acting under the advice of the Pope. This shows that the Chancellor did not go to Canossa to vain, and that there was a method in his avoidance of the Pontiff. The "Canossa" under Baron Wrightsman has been broken in twain, and the more patriotic portion will support the Emperor in his resistance to external foes. They accept a position similar to that of the Ultra Democrats in our War of the Rebellion. The German Government has thus united its old time quarrel with the Vatican and consolidated the entire Conservative element in support of the existing system.

4. The results of the election in Alsace-Lorraine, though they have been a disappointment to the Government, do not appear discouraging when considered from a general point of view. The anti-National sentiment was to be expected by the relative vote for the National and Anti-National or French party. A French dispatch gives the following results in the chief districts of the annexed provinces:

(1) Strasburg, Stein, annexed, 1,871 votes,		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
(2) Mulhausen, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
(3) Colmar, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
(4) Metz, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
(5) Thionville, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
(6) Forbach, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Alsace-Lorraine was in favor of Germany. Ten years ago the proportion was about one to ten, five years ago one to five, and now nineteen of the people have shown by their votes that they are German in sympathy as well as by blood and race. It took 50 years to convert the Germans of Alsace-Lorraine into "good, loyal Frenchmen." Certainly, then, it is by no means a discouraging outlook when one-fifth of the people are Germans in sixteen years. At this rate of progress in the next generation France will only be a reminiscence in the minds of the people of those provinces. As it is to-day, both the old generation mourn the lost fatherland may be finally reclaimed. That the war-cloud has passed by for a time at least, but the war preparations will go on, and with them the enormous expenditure which is slowly but surely eating up the resources of the German as well as of other European people.

A STRIKING VERDICT.

The verdict which the Coroner's jury has found in the case of the disaster on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, near Republic, O., Jan. 6 last, is tantamount to an indictment of that road for criminal negligence, and more than for the fact that investigations of railroad disasters rarely if ever progress beyond the Coroner's inquisition there might be hope that some one would be punished for the useless accident and save destruction of others' duty. The jury's unfortunate collision the route. It finds that the "various persons [illegible] were killed, and others whose names are [illegible] authority, came to their death by being [illegible] crushed, mangled, and burned to a cinder," owing to the use of a "caught here" system which, but for a long time here to [illegible] very bad working order and in a dangerous condition," and, besides this, "blind for [illegible] ahead" on the road. The second most serious fact that the train conductor was guilty of gross carelessness and negligence, having been on "the regular" at least fifteen minutes [illegible] it came to a standstill and having ample time to flag the express," which in fact was the fact beyond. The first count also finds the ineffectiveness of the brakes to be on the express train. The fourth charges that "but for the unlawful and unsafe manner in which these cars were loaded and lighted they would not have taken fire and burned," and the case of this would have been very slight "a charge which may be brought against nearly every other one in the country, as indicating an alarming danger which may overtake in passenger any day. The last count acquits the engineer of the freight train from the charge of drunkenness, which has been made against him, and shows that he was simply worsted out by excessive hours of continuous service and blow on the face of a reckless, dangerous train, and assisted by a fireman who was new to the business and consequently unable to be of any service in working an unmanageable engine.

It will be seen from the record that of the circumstances were favorable to the Baltimore Express which occurred a wreck and engine, a freight engine, a negligent conductor, disobedience of all the ordinary regulations for safety, brakes that did not work as they should, and cold stoves and uncomfortable lamps to complete the work of destruction after the collision had occurred. The disaster which followed him was so costly as Wade Hampton Hamilton has emphasized the adversity of new methods of heating and lighting which shall not prove a supplementary danger to those who escape from the effects of the collision, and it has aroused public excitement to that degree which will probably compel the roads to face the dangerous heating and lighting apparatus. But what about the violation of the most ordinary precautions for the safety of passengers, such as employés who are not overworked, engines which are not played out and dangerous, and brakes that will work? It is more not that these responsible for such negligence are never punished, such recklessness would not occur. There is no danger that investigations will progress beyond the jurisdiction of the Coroner.

SUPPRESSION OF ANARCHY.

A bill has been introduced in the Kentucky Assembly which will probably have the effect of modifying the hostility of the labor organizations to the Pinkerton and other private police organizations, and would may also result in rendering useless the bill recently passed by the House for the abolition of the latter. The bill in question provides that the police force of any city may be called upon to quell or suppress any riot or disturbance occurring within five miles of the limits of said city or to protect property situated with destruction, the authorities of the town or village where the riot occurs paying the expenses of the same. The bill is, of course, especially applicable to Chicago while it is general in its nature.

The representatives of the labor organizations say that they have no objection to the use of the regular police force to suppress riots, protect life and property, or to preserve the peace. The employment of the last to question would seem that only regular police would be employed in the vicinity of large cities, where the turbulence mostly occurs. It would do away entirely with the need to employ Pinkertons and the like. It would also cause the services of hastily sworn Deputy Sheriffs to be dispensed with. For surely no sane, fair, or unbiased mind can go to the expense of employing a private force which he must pay for out of his own pocket, or submit meekly to Deputy Sheriffs if he could obtain the protection of a well-disciplined, well-equipped uniformed force of regular policemen at the expense of the duly constituted authorities. To take a case in point, the Lake gardens would never have employed Pinkertons at the Stock Yards last October if they could have obtained protection from the regular Chicago police. The gardens hired the Pinkertons as a body because simply because they could not get the protection of the city regulars and the Town of Lake police were to subsistent to the occasion of the occasion. But the Chicago police had no authority to go to even the city line, no matter what the emergency and the result was the Lake gardens were obliged to send the Stock Yards guards of Chicago to the Stock Yards to preserve the peace and prevent riots and destruction of life and property.

The bill ought to be amended in one particular, however. It should provide that the city police force could be employed to quell riot, to suppress disturbance, and to prevent property in any town or village adjoining a city, not specifying a distance limit. By the application of a five-mile limit to Chicago, for instance, it would be impossible to employ a city force at Irondale, in Hyde Park, or in portions of the Town of Lake or portions of the Town of Jefferson. The "town" limit, however, would be within the five-mile limit as far as Cicero and Lake View are concerned. This amendment is suggested by members of labor organizations themselves. There can be no doubt of the right of persons to employ a private force to protect their property. They will employ Pinkertons or unorganized Deputy Sheriffs, picked up here, there, and everywhere, so how they are permitted to have the protection of a disciplined city regular force.

The bill is also in the interest of law and order in the cities, as disturbances or riots occurring in suburbs are likely to spread towards the cities. If they are suppressed beyond the limits the danger is not and confined.

BILL AS OTHER OFFERED.

Gen. Hitt's speech before the Young Men's Democratic Club of Brooklyn consisted of explicit, unbinding pledge of allegiance to the partisan spoils system and declared a covert attempt to have Cleveland with Hyan power and control whole because a few Republicans are still left in office. The remarkable speech fully sustains Hitt's reputation as a crafty, unscrupulous dodger. He gave open room to the spoils hunger of his party, moaned at the suppression, and, in order to make his fling at Cleveland more effective, dished it out with a few morsels of patriotic sentiment, which, however, were understood according to the views of the speaker, are very like to their half-concealed malice. Gen. Hitt's Brooklyn deliverance is significant in more ways than one.

According to parties and what he would do if armed with Presidential authority, Hitt said:

> I would remove Republicans from office to whom many and most malicious accusations of corruption or base partisanship had become true and substantiated, and put in their places men of Democratic principles and who would be faithful to the public interests. Such men I would appoint to Republican places, to discharge the public duties, which to-day are so grossly neglected.

Of course, all this excites that Republicans have been removed from office "upon technical or trumped-up charges or false grounds," and Hitt thinks a contrary policy should be established and offenders perhaps ousted forever simply "because they are Republicans and opposed to the principles and views of the Democratic party." This is an adroit, convenient, convenient declaration. It establishes a partisan test for the occupant of every office or clerkship, whether important or not, and whether the duties of the post have any relation to administrative policies or not. Sentinel clerks, laborers, porters, and workmen would all be judged by Hitt according to their partisan sentiments or affiliations, and so would put by their salaries or wages on party loyalty to every Presidential campaign. To office under the Government not protected by a constitutional provision would be safe from such a sentiment, and in the proportion there Hitt has just placed before the Democratic party to throw absolutely remove why he would make a Democratic organization "rid each and every element," Hitt proclaims himself a spokesman equal to the doors of his work.

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BISMARCK'S BIG VICTORY.

SUPPRESSED THE LETTER.

IT LEFT HUNDREDS DEAD.

MANDEL BROTHERS

117 to 131 State-st.

SHOE DEPT.

We place on sale this morning a purchase of

1,700 Pairs Ladies' Grison FRENCH KID BUTTON SHOES,

THREE STYLES,

In Spanish, Opera, and Common Sense Last, at the Low Price of

$4.00.

SALE FOR THREE DAYS. Thursday, Friday, Saturday.

An Opportunity That May Never Occur Again.

Positive Value, $6.00.

CURTIS & CO. MFG. CO

CIRCULAR, BAND & CROSS-CUT SAWS

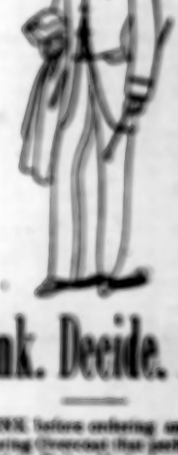
SAW & PLANING MILL SUPPLIES.

SAW MILLS

SHINGLE AND STAVE MACHINERY

DURING THE NEE BAN AUCTION,

Which will take place on the second floor of the building, RETAIL SALES will be made as before at half former prices on the main floor of the store. Sale continues THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY. The final chance.



Think. Decide. Act.

THINK before ordering an expensive Spring Overcoat that perhaps one of Wilde's Tailor-Made may be an exact duplicate of the one you would have ordered from your tailor.

DECIDE that you will examine into the merit of Wilde's Tailor-Made Clothing. Some day you may think as to the suggestion, for we know it will please you in every respect equal to any garments made.

ACT at once, and if you should save from $10 to $25, according to quality purchased, would you object?

Page—We offer today Light English Tweed Spring Overcoats, with serge linings, double breast seams, including sewing out all bids and fitting you perfectly.

Page and Job—Handsome Meltons, good for any season or climate, in Dark Oxfords, Seal Brown, Olive, or Gray Mixes.

Job—Harvey Cheviots, silk lined, very stylish.

Page—Silk Lined Overcoats.

Be a happy mortal and get your new Spring Overcoat and fair of the merchant-tailor's only competitor,

James Wilde, Jr., & Co.

Cor. State and Madison-sts.

CHICAGO, ILL.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY BANK,
Capital and Surplus, $500,000

4 to 8% DOMESTIC BONDS
BANK S. A. Kean & Co.,

Proposals for Bonds.

Money to Loan

GWYNNE & DAY.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

WESTERN FREIGHT CLAIM BUREAU.

WANTED.

BUSINESS.

THE DOMAIN OF JUSTICE.

POPULAR GUESS AT A CASE SO-CALLED SOON DECIDED.

A Man Sues His Wife for the Possession of a Piece of Real Estate, and Gets a Decree of Divorce—A School Board Ruling to Cut the Court Knot—Other Litigation—The Result.

A School Board Wants the Court Knot.

Probate.

Circuit Court—Law Side.

Superior Court—Law Side.

Circuit Court—Chancery Side.

Superior Court—Chancery Side.

Building Permits.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

PASSAGE OF BILLS—BOOKS IN THE PRINTING.

The Duties of the Joint Prison Reform Committee—Fees and Salaries—Chicago Privileges—Pay for Board Bills—The House Discusses the Bill for the Establishment of Savings Institutions—Constitutionality of the Liquor Amendment.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The Senate, Wisdom of the Joint Prison Reform Committee, which was appointed by the Governor to investigate the prison and Reformatory institutions of the State, and report what legislation is necessary, met this morning in the Senate chamber. Senator Cullom was elected chairman, and Senator Wisdom secretary. The committee will meet in Chicago next week and will then go to Joliet, Pontiac, and Chester, and will probably be in session here about two weeks. The committee will investigate the management of the penitentiaries, and the contracts made with the contractors for the labor of the convicts. The committee will also investigate the question of whether it would be profitable to establish manufactories of boots and shoes, and other articles now manufactured by contract in the penitentiaries, and have the articles made by convicts employed at the institutions. Senator Cullom stated that he had received letters from prominent citizens of Chicago, who desired to have the State Prison question taken out of politics, and to have the Governor appoint a commission to manage the penitentiaries

THE CITY.

IN BRIEF.

SUPPLEMENT OF DAILY INSPIRATION.

SEWERAGE.

WINDING UP

ALL AT 75c. Worth up to $1.00. A Sacrifice Offering

Going Out of Business. A Sacrifice Sale Yet Unequaled

SILKS and DRESS GOODS!

All of Our $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, and $2.00 Dress Goods and Silks

Now 75c per Yard.

For this Grand Closing-Out occasion we have devoted one-half of our Silk and Dress Goods Department.

ALL OF OUR **SILKS** Worth up to $1.00 **At 75c Yard,** CONSISTING OF

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